SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1859. Communications were received from the Secretary of War stating that, in his opinion, the proceeds of the sale of the old forts and defences might be judiciously applied to the construction of new ones; also, Indian agencies might be better performed by officers of the Army, also, that the Army cannot be indicated. egencies might be better performed by officers of the Army; also, that the Army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlement to avoid the cost of transportation, inasmuch as the Lodians are kept in check by the mere proximity of the troops.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, wherempon Mr. CLAY (Als.) made a strong speech against it, showing its unconstitutionality.

Messre, GWIN, BELL, BROWN and DAVIS repeated their sentiments apon it, which have already been expressed.

The bill was then passed, with some amendments,

The bill was then passed, with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House, by the following vote:

following vote:
YEAS-Messrs Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler Clark, Grittenden, Dixon, Doblitle, Durker, Fessenden, Foot Gwin, Hale, Hamin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Saward, Simmens, Thompson (Ky.), Thomson (K. J.), Tumbuli, Wade and Wilson-25.
RAYS-Messrs, Sayard, Brown, Clesnut, Clay, Clingman, Bayls, Fitzpairick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Subastian, Shields, Shidell and Ward-22.

Mr. HUNTER then tried ineffectually to call up the

Mr. SLIDELL desired to take up the bill for the Mr. SLIDELL desired to take up the bill for the acquisition of that measure, which had been confided to his care, required that he should urge it on the notice of the Senate, and rather than have it set aside by less important business, he would move that its provisions be added as an amendment to the Civil and Deplematic appropriation bill Finally he gave notice he would eall up the subtest temperous.

Subject te-morrow.

The Pennsylvania avenue Horse-Railrond bill then

The Pennsylvania avenue Horse-itsuroad bill then came up as unfinished business, being the third day o the debate upon it.

Six parties now seek the concession, the contest seeming to he mainly between Vanderwerken & Co., the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the Civic Corporations of Washington and Georgetown.

Without taking action on the bill the Senate at a late hour adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to offer a resolution setting apart Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th instants, for the consideration of territorial business.

Disagreed to by 118 against 69—not two-thirds. Mr. FARNSWORTH (III.) moved the discharge of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the further consideration of the bill appropriat

ing \$87,000 for the unprovement of the harbor of

ong \$87,000 for the improvement of the narror of Chicago.

Disagreed to by 101 against 70—not two-thirds.

The House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the Senate Jaint resolution for the payment of the balance of \$7,000 to Georgie, on account of militia services against the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles.

Also, the Senate bill to pay Maine nearly \$5,000 for the payment of voluments.

Also, the Senate bill to pay staine hearly \$5,000 for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

Also the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity pending in the Supreme Court between Massachusetts and Knode Island, relative to the boundary line.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and

Executive Appropriation bill.

Various small items were acted on—the debate involving the question of economy.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) and Mr. GROW (Pa.) severally

reminded gentlemen that their time would be more profitably employed in striking at the large objects of appropriations, embracing millions of dollars, and not these are rely smounting to a few thousands. The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (III.), the Commiton motion of air, was HBC KNE (III.), the Commit-tee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to more effec-tually prevent the waste and destruction of timber and other public property is the military reservations, and report by bill or otherwise.

Recess till evening for general debate.

Mr. BLISS (Ohio) devoted his hour to a review of

Mr. BLISS (One) devoted his hour to a review of the Federal Judiciary, contending that the powers re-served by the States should be retained by them to be exercised when their liberties are endangered. Mr. WALTON (Vt.) obtained permission to print his speech, which be said was prepared more with a view to publication than for delivery. Mr. STEWART (Md.) argued that it was the duty of the Democrats to revise the tariff and against direct tax stion.

tax stion.

Mr. VANCE (N. C.) would increase the tariff until it reached the venue required. He favored specific duties. Adjourned.

Close of Saturday's Proceedings in the House.

Close of Saturday's Proceedings in the House.

Mr. CASE (Ind.) offered the following resolution,
which was agreed to, namely:
Resolved, That the Standing Committees of the House, which
at the last session were authorized to employ clerks, be authorlized to employ clerks at the same rate of compensation, from
the date of service, during the present session.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) moved that the rules be suspended, in order that the House might resolve itself
into a Committee of the Whele on the state of the
Union on the Legislative. Executive and Judicial

Union on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. He remarked that it was not probable that much progress would be made with the Private calendar.
Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) moved that the House resolve

itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and the question was decided in the affirms-

Mr. WASHBURN (Mc.) was called to preside.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill to indemify Henry Leef and John McKee for the alleged seizure of a cariain bark. It appears that the complainants bought a French vessel, which had been partially wrecked, and being desirous of fitting her out and trading with a foreign country, applied to the authorities at Washington to anow whether the license and registry law of the United States applied to such a vessel. They were informed that it did not.

Having accordingly fitted out the vessel and sailed for Batavia, the American Consul there confiscated it, on the ground that it had not a register such as is required by the laws of the United States. This was followed by a series of wrongful acts, such as seldom find a parallel in commercial transactions. Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) was called to preside.

lowed by a series of wrongful acts, such as seldom find a parallel in commercial transactions.

The Government disavowed the conduct of the Consul, and released the versel. The owners now ask to be indemnified to the extent of several thousand dollars, being the difference between what the cargo (which was sold) was worth and what it was sold for (which was sold) was worth and what it was sold for. This bill merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the actual losses, which the complain ants may satisfactorily show, they have sustained.

ants may satisfactorily show, they have sustained.

A debate took place, involving the question whether
the Government is bound to give redress in such cases,
or whether the wrong-doer alone is not responsible.
There was evidently not a quorum present during

this proceeding.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the subject. The House adjourned.

The Case of Henry Jumpertz.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859. Henry Jumpertz, who has been on trial during the remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Kaircad Depot, New-York, about a year since, has been found guilty of committing the deed. His counse has made application for a new trial.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

Mrs. Mary Hartung, who has been on trial during the past week for the murder of her husband, from the state of the market. during the past week for the murder of her husband Emil Hartung, was this morning found guilty of the murder. Her trial has excited intense interest. The

prisoner is quite young and handsome, and her case has created the greatest sympathy.

Loss of the Bark Exact.
Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.
The bark Exact, from New-York for Savannah, with a carge of merchandise, went ashore on the morning of the 5th inst., on Frying Pan Shoels, and vessel and cargo became a total loss. The crew were saved, and cargo became a total loss. carried to Smithville.

The schooner George Harris, from Baltimore for Charleston, has put in here leaking, and with loss of

sails and spars.

Brig Melazzo Ashore.

Bosros, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

The brig Melazzo, from Portland for St. Jago, put in here last night for a harbor, and dragged ashere on Toddy Rocks, with less of anchor and chain. She will get off at high water.

The brig Melazzo was towed off at 1 o'clock p. m.

today. She is leaking six inches per hour and has 3; feet of water in her hold; has lost ruider, anchor, &c.; will go on the blocks for repairs.

United States Supreme Court. No. 54. Daniel Poorman et al. vs Woodward and Daniel Printed argument submitted for defendants. No. 61. The New-York and Liverpool U. S. Mail Steamship Co., claimants of the Steamship, vs. Otis P. Rumball, libellant.—Argued for appellants and apLater from Hayti.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Mass., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859. The schooler Mercy, which arrived here last night, brings Port-au-Prince dates to Jan. 16. The revolution had extended to nearly all parts of the empire. At St. Mare some severe fighting had taken place, both on land and at sea, with considerable loss of life. Soulouque had been compelled to retreat.

A nava engagement had taken place at St. Marc. six vessels taking part. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole fleet hore up for Port-Recuforcements were joining Geffrard from all points. It was believed that Soulonque would not be able to force his way into Port-an-Prince, the city being surrounded by the Republicans. Soulouque's coffee had all been seized and sold at suction. A Danish brig had been chartered by him to load, but it was thought would not be allowed to enter at Portau-Prince. When the schooner Mercy left, the city was under arms, and no mail was allowed to pass out.

Later from California.

[Vis the Tehuantepe: Route.] NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1859. The steamship Quaker City, with 110 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 20th inst., has arrived

The Pacific mail steamer Sonora takes out 175 passengers and over \$1,500,600 of specie, of which \$1,296,000 is for New-York.

The weather throughout California was excellent. and the accounts from the mines exceedingly favor-

The French had taken possession of the Clifforton nano island.

Flour was dull at San Francisco; Richmond selling at \$12 50 per barrel. Whisky sold at 35c per gall.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 28th nlt., via Minatitlan on the 24 inst. Gen. Miramon reached the capitol on the 26th, with 1,000 cavalry. He disapproved of the acts of Gen. Robles, and displaced him, after which he placed Gen. Sales at the head of the army, and reinstated Zulpaga.

It was reported that Miramon intended marching on Vers Cruz with a strong force.

The Liberals had routed Gen. Negrette near Jalapa. The Picayune's correspondent says that the Mexican war schooner Iturbide had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew and escaped with the vessel. The correspondent does not

mention the time when this took place.

Shipping Intelligence.—Arrived at San Francisco—ships Adeidde, Dashaway, Enterpe, Taliman, Wandering Jew, Rambier and Superior, from New York; Orion, Cromwell, Chapin and Mennon, from Boston; San Serpen, from Hong Kong; Chataworth from Stam; Locket from Londou, and Parmenter from Bordeaux.

The whaller has Kommented to the Control of the C menter from Bordeaux.

The whaling brig Emma was wrecked near Honolulu on the 15th alt. The crew were saved.

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859. We have some additional accounts by the Overland

Major Dodge, who had just returned from Pyramid Lake, reports the weather intensely cold, and there was great suffering among the Indians for want of food and clothing.

Fifteen Indians, who had atolen some horses, were killed by a party of whitee in Eden Valley, Dec. 30.

Mai. Johnson, with a detachment of the 6th Infantry,

was en route to that part of the country to look after the Indians.

The Supreme Court of California had decided that the Legislature has power to tax mining claims, and also that the law prohibiting the immigration of Chi-

ese is unconstitutional.

Parties in California were maturing a proposition to transport the entire letter and newspaper mail over-land in twenty days, within the limits of the United States, asking to extension for a failure to transport the mail within the given time, and no special protec-

tion against Indians. That portion of the President's Message in relation

That portion of the President's Message in relation to Kansas was not favorably received in Oregon, on the ground that Mr. Buchanan's policy would retard the admission of that Territory into the Union.

The Legislature of Wasnington Territory had passed recolutions instructing their Delegate to Congress to urge the necessity of establishing a line of military posts from Walla Walla, via the South Pass, to the Missouri River.

Passengers by the mail report the Gila River mines almost deserted.

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners were at Fort

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners were at Fort

The Inches Boutery Commissioners were at Fort Fillmore about starting to resume operations. The Indians have again obstructed the roads with rocks at Devils Canon. Copious rains had fallen at the Sierra Gulches, sup-plying the Company with sufficient water for the whole

The Camanches had stolen 11 mules from Delaware

The Camasches has stolen II miles from Delaware Springs, and 50 horses from Phantom Hill. Most of the latter belonged to the settlers.

A cetachment of cavaby, under Capt. Palmer, had left Fort Smith for Fort Arbuckle.

The cosch was detained 26 hours; its running time being less than 23 days.

Kansas News.

Leavenworth, K. T., Monday, Feb. 7, 1853.

A man named White, employed in The Journal office, made an assault to day on a reporter for The Times, named William W. Bloss. Several shots were exchanged between them; Bloss receiving three slight unds. White has been arrested.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1859. The Senate met at 7 p. m., but no business of general interest was done. Only private bills on general orders were considered. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock this evening.

A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York for the repeal of the Usury Laws, was presented by Mr. OPDYKE.

A number of petitions were presented for and against the removal of the Long Island Rairoad tervitors and for a law to present slave hunting.

against the removal of the Long Island Railroad minus, and for a law to prevent slave hunting. To incorporate the Board of Missions of the Second

Reformed Dutch Church of Tarrytown.
To authorize the Buffalo City Bank to reduce its

pital stock. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called up his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to visit the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island and report to the House the result of

their investigations.

Mr. TUTHILL opposed the resolution, which was

laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to protect the Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to protect the property in trade and earnings of married women. It allows married women to purchase stock in trade, and bestow their labor upon it, and exampts the same from liability for their busbands' debts.

Mr. RUTHER FORD introduced a bill to limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. It makes each day's imprisonment liquidate two dollars of the amount of the tine.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill to provide for the care of witnesses in criminal courts. Adjourned.

pay of witnesses in criminal courts. Adjourned.

Steamboat Disaster.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.
A special dispatch to The Commercial, dated Evansville, Feb. 7, says the steamer Seventy-Six sank to her boiler-deck at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning at Carlle I. ner bouler-ceek at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning at Gould's Landing, above Concerdia. The boat, it is supposed, will be a total loss, but part of her cargo will be saved. No lives lost.

Weather Reports. Moxpay, Feb 7, 1859.

Boston-Four inches snow fell last night; clear and maid to

PORTLAND—Wind N.; clear and mild.
BANGOR—Wind N. W.; clear and cold.
CALAIS—Wind N.; very pleasant.
Clear and pleasant weather is reported from various parts of
lew-Hampshire and Ver mout.
PRILADELPHIA—Thermometer, 32; clear; very little snow.

PHILADRIPHIA—Thermometer, 32; clear; very little snow left.

MONTGOMERY, Ala—Morning clear and cold.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Mouning clear and cold.
LYACHRUGG, Va.—Morning clear and cold.
RICKMOND VA.—Morning clear and cold.
RICKMOND VA.—Morning clear and cold.
Washinstrox, D. C.—Morning clear and cold.
BUYALO—This a. m., weather mild and bright. A few inches of snow fell yesterday and late night. The siegging is tolerable.
SURACENE AND UTICA—Vesterday damp and ciragreeable, with about four inches of snow. Clear to-day.
ALRANY—Vesterday mild, clear to-day.
CHICAGO AND CLEVILAND—To-day clear. Good sleighing.
PHILADRIPHIA, ECON—Therm, 35°, Clear. Wind W.
CHESTER—A vory clear day; snow about 12 Winds.
PORT JERVIS—About five inches snow.
ONWEGO—About two inches snow.
DUNKIER—About three inches snow; weather mild
HORSELLSVILLE—About one inch snow, and snowing very little now.
Washer clear and cold.

MONTREAL - Weather clear and cold; thermometer, at 8 a. m. above zero.

QUERRO-3 a. m. thermometer 2º above zero, in lower town;
ind N. W.; dense for.

TORONTO, C. W.—Mild and anowing slightly.

RINGSTON, C. W.—Weather beautiful but rather co.4. Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

The Democracy assembled to the number of 1,500 this evening, and repudiated the proceedings of last Saturday evening. The Douglas resolutions, passed Saturday evening. The Douglas resolutions, passed by about 100, were to-night repudiated, the Do-moorsey of Hartford not yet being ready to name a Presidential candidate. Julius L Strong was turned out of the State Delegation, and Wm. W. Eston put in his place. It was a rousing meeting. It indersed the Administration. the Administration.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

There has been no detention from yesterday's snow sterm, it being light west and south. All passenger and freight trains arrived and departed on regular time over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Adams Express Robbery. MONTGOMERY ALA., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

The prelimitary enumination of N. Marony, agent of the Adams Express here, charged with steading the \$40,000 recently reported lost by the Company, is progressing. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

Fire at Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

A fire at Grand Kande, Mich., early this morning, destroyed seven buildings, analoding Backus block.

Losees on merchatdise and buildings, \$20,000; partially insured. tially insured.

THE LATEST NEWS BY THE ASIA.

From The Daily News (city article) Friday Evening.

Losnos, Saturday morning, Jan. 22, 1859. The funds were heavy to-day. Consols were quoted per cent lower than yesterday. The rumors of an Austrian loan, of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Sardinia, and the generally disquieting aspect of Continental politics, weighed upon the market. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange, the tendency was like vise unfavora-ble. In the discount market some activity prevailed, in exceptional cases business is done at a fractional reduction from the bank minimum. Prices on the Paris Bourse, to day, show a reduction in the Rentes of \$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\gamma}\$ per cent, compared with the final quotations of yesterday. At Vienna and Frankfort on Thursday, a tall of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent took place in the Austrian finals. The Austrian Exchange this afternoon was quoted lower. The rates for short bills on Amsterdam and Paris was bloomer rather less favorable to this conn-Paris were likewise rather less favorable to this coun-

Try. Hamburg firm.

From The Times (City Article) of Friday cessing.

The Euglish Futds opened this morning at a decline of 4, and remained without animation throughout the day, and after regular hours experienced a further the day, and after regular hours experience a further fall. The causes of the heaviness at the commence-ment consisted in the statement of an Austrian loan being about to be proposed, and the apprehension that, owing to the contemplated sugmentation of the Navy estimates, the budget of Mr. Disraeli in March will not be eatisfactory.

Great Eastern Stramship.—The contract for the

purchase of the Great Eastern by the Great Saip Company was concluded yesterday. £300,000 has been subscribed, and this, it is believed, will be amply

been subscribed, and this, it is believed, will be amply sufficient, not only for the purchase and completion of the ship, but also to provide working capital.

The Times says: It may be presumed that the negotiations in progress for a new Austrian lost of about £6,000,600 will terminate successfully. The transaction involves nothing objectionable, and Austrian Bende, like every other commedity, have their value. It is simply a question of price. A margin must be taken against the imminent risk of war.

The Post this morning expresses regret at having been led into the error of announcing yesterday the death of the King of Naples.

death of the King of Naples.

The railway traffic of the United Kingdom shows for the last week an increase of £31,230 over the same

for the last week an increase of £31,230 over the same period last year. Col mist Produce Markets have not experienced any important change; supplies continue large, and the importers in most cases seem desirous to meet the buyers freely at present quotations.

The death of Lord Northwick is announced; he was in his eighty-ninth year.

The Times gives a plan for adjusting the representation of England and Wales, which it considers very much superior to that of Mr. Bright, who, according to The Times, has eistributed the seats taken from the small Boroughs in a spirit of the most barefaced partiagraphip. The scheme in The Times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the second of the times gives 44 additionally in the times gives 44 additionally in the times gives a second of the times gives a second of the times gives a plan for adjusting the representation of the given gives a plan for adjusting the representation of the given gives a plan for adjusting the given gives a plan for adjusting man Borougus in a spirit ranchip. The scheme in The Times gives 44 additional scats to counties, and 53 to Boroughs, Manches

ter and Liverpool, each get six members, as in Mr. Bright's bill and Leeds and Sheffield each three.

The Daily News says the result of recent diplomatic communications between France and Prussia is believed to be this: Prussia signified that while she neved to be this: Prussia signified that while she would prefer to act in a spirit of strict neutrality, should war on any assignable cause of a grave char-acter arise between France and Austria, the Govern-ment of the Prince Regent would look not with indifference, but with great anxiety on any unprovoked attack on Austria by France.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

The steamship Kangaroo arrived at this port last night about 12 o'clock. Her news has been saticipated by the arrival of the Asis.

There is little news of importance beyond the fact, that the fears of war were subsiding. The Paris Bourse advanced to 69; 80 for 3 \$\psi\$ cents, money, and

2.60 for account.

Another penceful article in the Constitutionnel says: "Another peacein attack in the Construction of Sarvian question, which will complete the calming of the
public mind. This article caused an advance of a half
per cent on the Bourse. Notwithstanding the pacific
turn of events, there were still contradictory and war-

turn of events, there were still contradictory and war-like rumors in circulation."

A large number of steamers and transports were preparing for sea in French ports.

A letter from the English Foreign Office says that the British Minister at Washington will be instructed to urge the American Government to open the coast-ing trade to British vessels, in return for like conces-sions by Britain.

ins by Britain.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase in the Naval estimates.

Vienra Bourse firm, and considerably higher.

Accounts from Lomburdy still speak of clearfection, but of no outbreak. Austrian reinforcements continu-

ed to pour in.

The ambesty lately granted to sundry political prisoners in Naples, had been so modified as to require their banishment to America. An edict provides that all persons taken in any diagrant attempt against the safety of the State shall be immediately tried by a

Council of War. Prince Napoleon was at Turin. He was received with acciamations, but no demonstrations.

A telegram of Bombsy news of Dec. 24 unimportant. The subjugation of the disturbed districts were rapidly progressing. Ismael Khan, a rebel chief had surren-dered. Detsils of China news speak of short supplies

and an advance in teas.

A GRIZZLY BEAR LOOSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PORTCHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

The citizens of Rye and Harrison have been serious

ly annoyed for some two weeks, by what has turned out to be a large grizzly bear, whose amusement has been to make great havoe among the farmer's stick, having already detroyed three cows, one fine ox and several hogs. Several unarmed citizens having seen the monster at a distance, the consequent excitement soon brought together a party, determined to rid the neighborhood of this formidable foe. The recent fall of snow favoring the project, a small party, heade i by Merritt S. Clark (particularly distinguished for dan-gerous adventures), and Thomas Wilson and Tidy Jackson, two colored men, composing one gang, and some six from Byrum, Ct., the other. Upon entering a swamp about 31 miles from the Village of Rye, the moneter was discovered snug; ensconced in a crevice of a large clump of rocks. Mr. Clara having had much Western experience in like adventures, survaiced and gave bruin the contents of his well-loaded gun, which had no other effect than to engage him, when he immediately attacked Wilson and a sovere strongle. he immediately attacked Wilson and a severe strongle ensued (the colored men being armed only with clubs) the bear biting Wilson terribly in the neck, tearing and mangling him awfolly and almost severing his head from his body. By this time Jackson commenced to beat the bear, who left the dead body of Wilson, and beat the bear, who left the dead body of Wilson, and apringing upon Jackson gave him a frightful blow, striking the whole length of his back tearing his clothes completely from the body and lacerating the flesh fearfully, injuring him so severely that he is not expected to recover. When Mr. Clark, who had reloaded his gut and was axxiously watching a chance to make sure of the enraged beast without shooting his only live companion, fired with good effect and thereby releasing Jackson. The Byrum party attracted by the first fire of Clark having arrived, several charges were de-Clark having arrived, several charges were de-posited in the cause of this fearful tragedy and killed the brute. He is a grizaly bear of the largest size and entirely unknown in these parts; where he came from and when, is yet a profound mystery to all, unless he has escaped from some metagerie. Wilson was an old resident of Rye and much respected, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his awful fate. A handsome sum was promptly raised by the citizens of Portchester to aid the widow in her severe affliction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1859.

RETRENCHMENT-THE TARIFF.

The Administration is in trouble. It is in a great many troubles. It is affoat on a sea of troubles without a bottom or a shere. The Union newspaper of yesterday, contains an urgent appeal to Congress in behalf of an increase of duties on imports, so as to meet the depleted condition of the treasury. The article is elaborate, fills a column and a half, wears an ex-cathedra sir, and is evidently from an official pen. It says that Congress must either materially cut down the expenditures, or greatly enhance the income. That, with the laws now on the statute-book, and such as will no doubt be enacted at the present session, the expenses of the Government this year cannot possibly be made to fall short of \$65,000,000; and it more than hints, that unless the appropriations are greatly curtsiled from those of late years, this sum will be swelled to at least \$70,000,000. Of course, it needs no prophet to tell us that it will go fully up to \$50,000,000. But, taking the Administration organ at its own showing, and the financial prospects of the Buchanan-Cobb Government are gloomy indeed. Union article goes on to show that, under

the workings of the present Tariff (that of 1857), the average product of income is 19 per cent on the importations. That, even supposing it to be possible that the importations of the coming five years, under this Tariff, shall equal the last five. the Tariff of 1846, the average receipts would be only about \$44,000,000 annually, w the receipts of the last five years of the Tariff of 1846 (i. c. the fiscal years 1853-4-5-6 and '7) averaged \$61,000,600; thus showing that, even though the importations of the fiscal years 1859-60-61 and '62 should equal those of the five years last mentioned, the annual receipts into the Treasury from that source would be \$17,000,000 less than they were in those years. Looking at this data, The Union says: "There is no chance, therefore, of an increase of the revenue from an increase of importations; and it can only be effected by an ncrease of duties." That is (for The Union does not clearly state its own meaning), there is no chance of a sufficient increase of the revenue from an increase of importations, &c. The article then goes on to say, and these are its closing para-

"It is therefore clear that either the duties levied on imports must be increased above the property of the duties levied on imports must be increased above the present rates of theeleeu per cont, or that the present system of legislation calling for an expenditure of upward of \$60,000 must be changed. Either it are ment and the etretched out to fit the man, or the man dwarfed

to fit the garment.

"It would seem to be too late in the session for the second alternative, and it follows that Congress is bound, on the basis of its own regislation, either to raise the duties on importations above the average rate of nine-zero per cent to a standard more nearly that of a revenue standard, or to adopt the maxim that a "public debt is a public blessing," and provide for meeting the demands of their own legislation by adding new loans to the public debt. The dilemma is purely and explosurely a Congression dilemma, and it remains to be seen whether the statementality of the present Congress is equal to the exigencies of the occasion." Passing over, for the instant, this official sneer

at "the statesmanship of the present Congress" (God save the mark!), let us contemplate, for a moment, the statesmanship of The Union; its mode of cutting down the expenditures; its method of dwarfing the man to fit the garment. The next article in the official organ, and separated from that on the Tariff by only a double-leaded line, is an elaborate editorial, filling a column and a half, in favor of the Thirty Million bill for the acquisition of Cuba! So much for the Cabinet and The Union's statesmanship.

Now for that of the "Democracy" in Congress.

They have been lectured in favor of retrenchment and economy, by the President, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by a succession of caucuses of their own party; while The Union has been piling upon them leaden homilies daily for six weeks past. Well, the last time they were in Committee on the Appropriation bills, we had an exquisitely ludicrous illustration of the progress which the pupils had made under these teachings. Nearly the whole sitting was consumed in debate en a proposition to strike out an appropriation for the pine boxes in which members send home huge masses of The Congressional Globe, the Pacific Railroad Exploration, and other books of that description. None of these "statesmen" seemed to be troubled about the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended on the books—but the two deal boxes for each member! "Extra Billy Smith" of Virginia, who emulates the financial fame of a Necker, a Hamilton, and a Huskisson, put it to honorable gentlemen whether one was not sufficient. Perhaps it is hardly fair to say, that the whole day was spent on the boxes. Somebody made a speech to show that the four newspapers now furnished gratis to members might be cut down to two; gratis to members might be cut down to two; while another somebody urged retrenchment by curtailing the horses used in transporting printed matter to the capital; and still another, warring on the wagons employed in like service, seemed to insinuate that a handsome sum might be saved to the exchequer by substituting wheelbarrows there-

One of three things is pretty sure to result from the present complication of financial affairs at the capital: a heavy loan, an effectual revision of the tariff, or an extra session of Congress. Whether the action of the Democratic caucus on Saturday night will enable the Administration to weather the storm without convening an extra session, remains

to be seen. PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN KERRIGAN AND JONES.

KERRIGAN VICTORIOUS.

KERRIGAN VICTORIOUS.

From The Boston Herald, February 5.

A number of gentlemen interested in the manly art of self-defense with nature's weapons left this city yesterday morning for New-Hampshire, to witness a mill between Dan Kerrigan and Mr. Jones of South Boeton. The match was not made for any specific amount of money, but rather with a view to test the powers of the men respectively. Kerrigan is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 100 pounds. He is finely formed for athletic sports, and has fought two battles in New Orleans (we believe), the first of which he won in 3 hours and 10 minutes, and the second in 34 minutes.

minutes.

Jones belongs in the vicinage of South Boston. He has been a sai or in the United States Navy, and, in a rough and tumble affair he would be hard to beat. He has also acquired considerable science, and his sparrough and tumble affair he would be hard to beat. He has also acquired considerable science, and his spar-ring has added interest to many of the puglifistic exhi-bitions given in our city within the last three years. Jones is five feet ten and a half inches high, and weight 155 pounds. he never fought a ring-fight before, and appears to be a very good-natured man when not excited in combat. Both Kerrigan and Jones are young men. are young men.

The ever-vigilant police of Boston telegraphed to

The ever-vigilant police of Boston telegraphed to New-Hampshire yesterday morning that these parties were best on purching each other in the Granite State, in order to give the citizens of that commonwealth an opportunity to guard the White Mountains from any random blows which might be given on that occasion. It appears that the citizens aforesaid were so much like the inhabitants of Webster Gore that they did not trouble themselves in the matter. They leoked with philosophical indifference upon this assault and battery, because it was mutual between the parties and perfectly acresable to them.

parties and perfectly agreeable to them.

The parties took the morning train to Manchester, and after settling a few little preliminaries, proceeded to a seconded dell, shut in by Alpine hills, in a neighboring county. It was the work of a few minutes to clear the snow from the turf, and a ring was formed according to rule. The fight was carried on and Educated without integration and no sort of disturbance ished without interruption, and no sort of disturbance noise took place.

Neither of the men had been trained regularly, but it appeared, when they were stripped, that Kerrigan was in better condition than his opponent. He had the advantage of a compact build and muscular de-

velopment. Jones being much taller and of longer reach, and an active hitter, seemed a match for him, but the result proved that in science and endarance Kerrigan was the best man.
The fight was a hard one. It lasted 42 migutes, and 21 rounds were fought. On the first five rounds Kerrigan got the best of it, in hitting and throwing when

rigan got the best of it, in hitting and throwing when they came to a close. In the next four or five rounds Kerrigan weakened and Jones had the advantage. In the subsequent rounds Kerrigan had it pretty much all all his own way, although he received some very hard returns from Jones. In truth, the superior reach of Jones rendered it necessary for Kerrigan to receive his bits before he could get in upon him.

The first blood and the first knock-down were won the superior of the superior of

gave Jones a very heavy fall, his head striking upon the frezen "turf" with great emphasis.

Jones gave in with great reluctance, by the advice of his freeds, having refused to yield for four of five rounds previously, or allow the sponge to be thrown up. Jones proved himself an exceedingly game man, and a good hitter, but his condition was such that he could not stand against the terrible execution of Karrigan.

Jones was severely punished, and at the conclusion of the mill he was entirely blinded. Kerrigan received many hard blows, but his hard flesh withstood them.

many hard blows, but his hard flesh with short them, so that he came out of the contest with but few visible marks upon his person. He speaks in terms of admiration of Jenes, whom he considers a won terful fighter, considering his experience in pugilistic matters.

Both the principals were well handled by their seconds, who were experienced bruisers.

No outside bets were made upon the ground at the

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, February 7.—The President, Mr. Mc-Spender, in the chair.

The Controller's Office—A communication was re-ceived from the Controller, referring to his former communication, again earnestly calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of office room and of elerical assistance at his disposal. The filthy and dispidated condition of the rooms he now ocfifthy and dilapidated condition of the rooms he have occupies, and the absence of proper facilities for the safe-keeping or for a systematic arrangement of the records of the Department. He can, he says, but reiterate that the interests of the trust confided to him by the people imperatively demand early and effective action by the Common Council.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution that \$5,000 be appropriated to alter, repair, and refurnish the Control-

propriated to alter, repair, and refurnish the Controller's Office; and that the same be done by the Street let's Office: and that the same be done by the Street Commissioner, without contract, under the direction of the Controller—which was laid over under the rule.

The Tax Levy—Mr. Smith moved that this Board adhere to former action on the tax levy, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed—which was carried. Mesers, Smith, Staphens, and Bradley were appointed such Committee.

The semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal was received and or fire.

ceived, and ordered on tile.

The report of the Committee on Roads to pave Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,

Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with B-ligian pavement, was adopted.

Washington's Birthagy.—The resolution to appropriate \$2,000 for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, was again brought up. Some of the members opposed an appropriation on account of bad management of previous appropriations of the kind. A motion to awend by making the sum \$1,000 was lost. The resolution was finally lost, by 8 to 7. It was then reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Sundry petitions and other papers were referred, after which the Board adjourned to Thursday.

COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday at 3 o'clock, to near statements from parties interested in the repeal of an ordinance passed some time since by the Alferman, prohibiting the use of salt in cleaning the streets of snow.

Mr. WM. A. Darlino, President of the Third average of the control of the Council Mr. W.S. A. Dantiso, President of the Third ave-ne Railroad Company, said that the ordinance, though said to be passed more particularly for the benefit of Brosaway, included also the use of sait on the railroad tracks. The peculiarkited of rail which the companies were obliged by the city to use makes it very neces-sary, he said, to use some agent that will provent the autters from filling with im. A railed rail would not gutters from filling with ice. A raised rail would not require it. Without the use of salt, in his opinion, it would be impossible to keep the cars running during a snow storm, and the public travel would necessarily, sometimes, be stopped for a whole day. Used only on the railroad tracks, the sleighing on either side would not be in lared.

Mr. Bailler Myers, Secretary of the Sixth avenue

Company, said there was but one feeling among the railroad men on the subject. It was their interest rather to allow rest to their horses during a snow storm than to undergo the wear and tear they do. But stop ping the cars during a snow-storm would be to sto them when they are most needed. Without the use the in when they are most because. Without the asso-salt they must necessarily be impeded very often, and the accommodations to the public would be poor. It had been objected to at salt is injurious to the horses' feet. He had examined the matter and was satisfied that, on the contrary, it was good for them. And, even in Brondway, the alush in the street is a very poor substitute for sleigting, as the ranners can though and it night he all cleaned away with salt through: and it might be all cleaned away with salt in a short time. The railroad companies were com-pelled to run their conveyances, and they should have the right to clean their tracks so as to make it passa-He knew no way to clean them rapidly except

Mr. OTTARSON (of the Committee) wished to hear Mr. Ottarson (of the Committee) wished to hear from parties opposed to the use of eat. The snow which had fallen the right previous, he was inclined to think, might all have been cleared away in Broadway by this time, had salt been used.

Mr. Tipper (of the Committee) stated that the plows now used by the Railroad Companies were also in violation of a city ordinance. It obstructed the streets and sidewalks with heaps of snow.

No other persons appearing, the Committee adjourned.

ROARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Consell the chair.

The 42d Highlanders.—The following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Van Tink:

Whereas, The 4rd Regiment of Highlanders of the British
Army are now on their way from England, and will pass through
this city, or route for Aspinwall, being the first body of British
troops that has valided the United States since the war of the

Revolution and,

Whereas, This regiment has distinguished itself by its gallautry
and heroism in the Loian war, therefore,

Readed. That the bospit dittee of the city be tendered to the
officers of the 42s Regiment of Highanders, R. A., and that a
Committee of five from each Board be appointed to receive
them upon their arrival at this point, and to carry out the intention of this resolution.

Mr. OTTARSON moved to amond by inserting "the

war of 1812," instead of the words " war of the Revo-lution." He believed that there were British soldiers in or about New-Orlears in 1815, under the command of one Gen. Packenham.

The ameniment was adopted, Mr. Bulteel alone

voting against it. The President appointed as the Committee Messrs.

The President appointed as the Committee Messra. Van Tine, McConnell, Platt, Ottarson and Laimbeer. The County Jau.—A petition was received from citizens in the Tenth Ward against erecting the new County Jail on the lot now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 in Eldridge street. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Printing.—A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Ting, to publish the official proceedings of the Common Council in The Evening Day Book, was referred to the Special Committee on Printing. The resolution to publish the same in The Sun was referred to the same Committee.

Removing Pumps.—A resolution was adopted emovering the Croton Aqueduct Board to remove umps and corner wells whenever the same, in their cition, is necessary. outon, is necessary
Mariners' Family Industrial Society. - Mr. Ottan-

Mariners' Family Industrial Society.—Mr. OTTARson submitted a petition from this Society for a donation. Referred to Finance Committee.

Street Cleaning.—Mr. Boole's resolution, directing
the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for the
cleaning of the streets under the specifications beretofore adopted, was, on motion of Mr. OTTARSON, referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Fire Marshal's Report.—A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, transmitting his samiannual report for the half war ending Nov. 30, 1858.

ceived from the Fire Marshal, transmitting his samiannual report for the half year ending Nov. 39, 1808.
The paper was placed on file.

Washington's Birthday.—An invitation was received from the Order of United Americans to attend
the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the
Academy of Music on the 22d inst. Accepted.

Controller's Office.—The following communication
from Mr. Haws, in relation to the insufficiency of the
accommodations for his office, was referred to the
Committee on Repairs and Supplies:

City of New-York, Department of Finance, }
Controller's Office, Feb. 7, 1439.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 7, 1939.

THE HON. THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Gendlemen: The Controller respectfully referring to his communication to your honorable body, of the 2'th uit, again earnestly calls the attention of the Common Council to the is adequacy of office count, and of clerical assistance at his disposal; the fishey and the absence of proper facilities for the safe keeping, or for a systematic arrangement of the records of the Department.

He can but reflerate that the interests of the treat confided to him by the people, imperatively demand early and effective critical by your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted. ROBT T. HAWS, Controller.

Repairing City Hall.—The resolution of Mr. Gr.—SET, rescinding former action relative to repairing and altering the City Hall. was referred to the Special Committee on City Hall.

Committees in Gregoskops.—Mr. LEET stated that he preceived by reports in the public newspapers that the Committee on the Fire Department were in the habit of meeting in a porter-house. He thought this

the Committee on the Fire Department were in the habit of meeting in a porter-house. He thought this Mr. BELTEEL said the Committee were not provided by the Board with any better place to hold the ings # 1 Mr. OTTARSON offered a resolution direction the

Kerrigan weakened and Jones had the advantage. In the subsequent rounds Kerrigan had it pretty much all all his own way, although he received some very hard returns from Jones. In truth, the superior reach of Jones rendered it necessary for Kerrigan to receive his hits before he could get in upon him.

The first blood and the first knock-down were won by Kerrigan, and in wreatling he got the advantage at each fall. In the eleventh or twelfth round, Kerrigan giving that company engine J. G. Storms, and changeness of the company engine J. G. Storms, and changenes

ing the name to Thomas Franklin. A resolution to adopt the report was lost. • The Tex Levy for 1859.—This matter was received from the Board of Aldermen, and, on motion, the for-mer action of this Board was adhered to, and a resolu-

THURS MUNT NAME

The President appointed Mesers. Platt, Bickford and Allen as the Conference Committee.

The report of the same Committee concurring to accept the proposition of the Fire Insurance Compenies to present a steam fire engine to the city, was adopted.

adopted.

Munthly Statement of the Corporation Attorney.—
Mr. Purser, the Corporation Attorney, rentered his monthly statement, showing an account of the possities collected for violation of Corporation ordinances during the month of January last. The whole amount is \$402.39. The paper was ordered to be printed.

Clerical Services.—The Board concurred to pay T.
S. Nims \$250 for services as Clerk to various Committees of the Board of 1858.

tees of the Board of 1858.

Committee on Repairs.—The President appointed
Messrs. Laimbeer and Lent on the Committee on Re-

pairs and Supplies.

During the proceedings of the Board, Ex-Mayor Wood entered the room, and took his seat beside the President. This was his first appearance in the Board. since 1857.
The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.
The Board met last evening, Mr. Kalbrieisch in The Board met last evening, Mr. KALEFLEISCH in the chair.

Incendiarism—A communication from the Mayor was submitted, calling attention to the fact that of late a large number of fires had occurred in different parts of the city, which had mostly been the work of incendiaries. Most of the buildings thus fired were unteranted. He r. commended that a reward be offered for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the reward was fixed at \$250.

at \$250.

Deputy Tax Collectors—The Mayor vetoed the resolution fixing the daily salary of the Deputy Tax Collectors at \$250. He thinks they are estitled to mere. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The New City Armory.—The Committee on Lands and Places reported that the new City Armory was finished, that the work had been done in a satisfactory manner, and recommended that the Mayor he requested to deliver it up to the military on Wednesday next. The recommendation was adopted, with the amendment that the police could occupy it as a drill-noon when eccasion required.

amendment that the police could occupy it as a drillroom when occasion required.

A New Fire Alarm Bell.—The Fire Department
Committee reported in favor of entering into contract
with Henry N. Hooker & Co., Boston, to farnish a
new alarm bell for the City Hall, to weigh 8 500 pounds,
at the rate of 32 cents per pound—the old bell to be
taken by the contractors at 23 cents per pound. The
report was adopted. The present bell weighs 7,500
pounds.

PERSONAL.

-Dr. Jabez G. Goble died at Newark, N. J., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of inflammation of the bowels. He has been an active member of the Colenization Society, and various business and benevolest associations, and will be much regretted in a wide oir cla of friends.

-The Thackeray and Yates quarrel has not been settled, but is to be brought before the courts. THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON THE RAILROADS.

The snow-storm of Sunday occasioned less obstruction to the movement of the trains on the several lines of sailroad diverging from New-York than was anticipa'ed from the quantity of snow that fell. On the Long Island railroad, the Greenport train came in last evening about an hour behind time. On the Camden and Amboy line, the morning train from Philadelphia came in about fifteen minutes behind time only, and the afternoon train from Philadelphia arrived punctually on time. On the New Jersey railroat the Owl train, due here at 3:30 a. m., arrived about 5.15 a. m., 12 bours behind time; but all the trains yesterday and last evening came in almost on their usual time. The mailtrainon the Eric railroad arrived last evening punctually on time. On the Hudson River railroad considerable delay was occasioned to the early local trains down. The Sing Sing train, due here at 8:25 a. m., came in about three hours behind time. The Peckskill and Poughkeepsie trains got along better, and the Albany train due here at 12:30 p. m., was only from half to three quarters of an hour behind time. The priscipal imperiment from snow being encountered below Peck kill. The early trains from Williams Bridge and White Plairs on the Harlem railroad came in from half an hour to an hour behind time, and the Millerton train about 11 hours behind time; while the Albany mail reached the city punctually on time. On the New-Haven railroad, the early trains from Portchester, Norwalk and New-Haven came in from an hour to an hour and a balf behind time. Subsequently, the trains came in nearly on time. The Express train which loft Boston at 8 a. m. reached this city only 25 minutes behied time. All outward-bound trains of the several

lines left the city at the regular hours. The wonderful beauty of the day, yesterday, and the perfect sleighing, brought out throngs of equipages upon all the roads in the upper part of the island. A rama presented on the Bloomingdale road, on Harlem lane, and the Eighth avenue, above One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth street. The rushing horses, the plumes and ribbons of the fair sleigh-riders, the music of bolls and ribbons of the fair sleigh-riders, the music of and laughter, the incomparable sunshine, and the eachanting purity of the snow covering the earth and festeening every tree and shrub with its magical orystals, formed, all together, a scene which cannot be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to enjoy it. Nor when the daylight bad departed, was the joyous sport abardoned; but countless sleighs continued to flash along every avenue under the tender light of the new moon, and, after it had set, under the twink-

TESTIMONIAL .- A day or two ago, the Board of Scpervisors presented ex-Supervisor Stillman with the

following copy of a resolution passed by the Board,

following copy of a resolution passed by the Board, elegantly engraved and handsomely framed:

"Resolved. That the Board of Supervisors of the County of New Fork cannot view the retirement of Thomas B. Stillman without acknowledding his valuable services in tail department of the public service and we bender to our retiring colleague our sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness which he has invariably manifested to those associated with him, and we bespeak for him continued health and happiness."

The resolution was offered by Supervisor Bell,

seconded by Supervisor Tweed, and unanimously adepted. The testimental is signed by his Kouor the Mayor, and by the members of the Board. The presentation took place at Delmonico's, in the presence of quite a large company. Mr. Stillman is at

present one of the Commissioners of Police.

Suicipe.-An Irish woman named Ann Breanso who was discharged from Bellevus Hospital on Saturday last, at which institution she had been confined in consequence of partial derangement, committed suicide last evening by by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. Ass was residing with her sister at No. 37 Spring street, and had been alone all day yesterday, the sister being engaged at work up town. Upon the return of the latter, she found Atn in a dying condition, with a tambler containing a reddish liquor, standing near her. A physician was called, but antidotes proved unavailing, as the unfortunate woman died in the course of ten or fifteen minutes after her sister came home. An in quest will be held to-day.

Horse Murper -The splendid stalion Blak Morgan, cwned by Mr. Petersham of Massachusetts, was killed the other day by the most unpardonable blunder of saministering to him spirits of turpinties instead of LEAD MINING.-The Wythe Virginia Lead Mining

Company are realizing fine profits. George Fulton, who gets lead on his own land, sold in the last two years \$30,000 worth, on which he made a profit of

A Lecture on "The Arabian Nights" is to be given on Thursday night by Mr. De Cordova, as advertised.

The pedlars about Syrscuse are said to be practicing a new dodge to increase their profits. They travel round the adjacent country, telling extravagual stories of the prevalence of small-pox in the city. Thus they keep the country folks from going to town, and secure their custom.